

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

VOL. 17—No. 23

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE.—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets,
Third Story, opposite P. Kiser.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum, in Advance; Two Dollars
For Each, at the end of Six Months; or Three
Dollars at the end of a Year. All arrears are paid
up, except at the option of the publisher.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square
Foot for the first three weeks, and half that
A half rate for subsequent insertions.
A half discount made to those who advertise by
the year.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, and
on the most reasonable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.
of New York,
Trinity building, 111 Broadway.
Net accumulating Cash Funds, July 31st, 1853.
\$2,193,902.

Charter Oak Life Insurance Co.,
Hartford, Connecticut,
Capital and Surplus over \$300,000.

We undersigned, Agent for the above two most
successful and responsible Life Insurance Com-
panies in the United States, are prepared to receive
applications for Life Insurance.

Particulars containing rates of premium, and
information respecting the Mutual Life Insurance may be
obtained at the office of the undersigned.

"It is no more than the moral man to provide
the daily bread for his family, while he lives, than it is
to provide against their being left penniless in the
event of his death."

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Agent.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 12th, 1853.

710

Insurance Agency.

The subscriber having received the Agency of the
Eta Insurance Company

PHARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

is prepared to issue policies on the most favorable
terms. This Company has a Capital Stock of
\$300,000.

All paid and well invested, and is one of the oldest
and most responsible Companies in the Union.

J. W. HOUGH, Jr.,
Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1853.

17

G I R A R D

Fire & Marine Insurance Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
CAPITAL HALF A MILLION.

One of the most reliable Companies in the Union
THE undersigned is about to commence to issue policies
for this Company at moderate rates. This is
the only Agency in the West.

E. F. COLECKER, Agent,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
(Also Agent for the New England Life
Insurance Co.)

24

General Insurance Agency,

FOR T WAYNE, I. D.

Eta Fire & Mar Insurance Co.,

Hartford, Conn.—Capital \$300,000.

MERCHANTS FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.

Philadelphia, Penn.—Capital \$100,000.

STAR FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—Capital \$100,000.

The above Companies have all their capital paid
in, and have complied with all the conditions of the
late Act of the Legislature relating to Foreign Insurance
Companies, thus affording ample guarantees to
the insured.

HOUGH & JONES, Agents.

May 17th, 1853.

546

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

HOUGH & JONES, Attorneys and Coun-
seleors at Law, will attend at all legal business
entrusted to their care, and will give special attention
to the collecting and securing of debts through-
out the State.

Office—Calhoun street.

L. M. NINDE, Attorney and Counsellor at
Law.

Office—Corner of Calhoun and Pearl streets, under
the Sentinel Office.

W. M. W. CARSON, Attorney and Counsellor
at Law.

Office—On Calhoun street, one door south of P.
Kiser's (second story).

F. P. RANDALL, Attorney and Counsellor
at Law, and Mason in Caucay.

Office—Clinton street, two doors south of H.
Clerk's Brick Store.

R. BRACKENRIDGE, Jun., Attorney and
Counselor at Law, will attend to the Collection
of Adjustment & Suring of Debts, the payment
of taxes, purchase and sale of lands, and examination
of titles in any part of Indiana.

Office—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, under
the Sentinel Office.

M. J. ATKINSON,

At the corner of 2d and 3d Sts.,

POST WAYNE, IND.

Will attend promptly to the collection of Claims,

payment of taxes, redemption of lands, &c.,

in this State and north western Ohio.

Refers to L. S. P. CHASE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

RICHARD C. STONE, Cincinnati, O.

GEORGE W. BROWN, Louisville, O.

GEORGE S. ROSS, New York.

HENRY W. TWEED, New York.

ROBERT STEPHEN & CO., Philadelphia.

ROBERT MCKELL & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

W. W. SMITH, New York.

R. W. STEVENS, New York.

SMITH & STEVENS, Attorneys at Law.

POST WAYNE, IND.

Collections made with fidelity and dispatch, and
the proceeds promptly paid over.

Safe or purse of Real Estate negotiated.

OFFICE—Over City Auction Store.

36

MEDICAL NOTICES.

DR. WOODWORTH.

Office—Corner of Calhoun and Main street, over
Evan's Store.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 23d, 1854.

34

Dr. C. S. SMITH.

Office—Calhoun street, over Hill's Book Store.

Fort Wayne, July 7th.

1

HOMOPATHY.

P. M. LEONARD, M. D., respectfully tender

his professional services to the citizens of

Fort Wayne and vicinity, as Homeopathic Physi-
cian and Surgeon. He may be found at the office
of Dr. Brooks, on Calhoun street, in building north of
Cavalier Bridge, at all times when not professionally
engaged.

Dr. R. S. STERRETT,

DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY announces

that he has per-
manently located himself in this
place, where he will be happy to
wait on all persons who will favor
him with a call.

Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an
entire set. Particular attention paid to fastenings
of all parts carefully performed, and warranted.

Office in the Phoenix Block, over J. Foulger's
Bank.

547

WALL PAPER.

C. L. HILL is now receiving a large and beau-
tiful assortment of Wall Paper and Bordering
of the latest art.

For a set of 25 cents, to a China Tea
set at \$20, &c.

FULL stock of QUEENSWARE, from 6

to 12

DEANON & PETERSON,

No. 66 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

AT SAMPLE NUMBERS send gratis to any one, when
requested.

TO EDITORS.—Editors who give the above ad-
vertisements the material portion of their
new contributions and our term, shall be ENTITLED
to a MARKED copy of the paper.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1856.

Attention, Working Men!

The Mechanics and Working Men of Fort Wayne and vicinity are invited to meet at the Library Room of the Working Men's Institute (near the Telegraph Office) on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock.

President's Message.—We give this important paper in full to our readers, to the exclusion of almost every thing else this week.

We command to the attentive perusal of all, our readers—and especially of those who have been so much excited by the affairs of "bleeding Kansas." It gives a calm and powerful review of the slavery and Kansas questions, and the course pursued by the opposition, which it may do them some good to read. This part of the message is highly creditable to the President, and is an additional evidence of his great qualifications for the elevated position to which his countrymen called him.

The message also gives a clear and satisfactory view of our national, financial, and foreign affairs and the workings of our valuable forms of government. It is admirably written in every respect, and is just such a document as should emanate from the Chief Executive of a mighty republic as the representatives of its mighty people.

A Secret Worth Knowing.—There are now two daily trains running on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, and passengers are carried through to Chicago, via Plymouth and LaPorte, without delay or detention. The officers of the road endeavor to keep this a profound secret, and accordingly have given the public no notice of the fact, either by handbill or advertisement; but as it may be a matter of interest to some of our readers, we take the opportunity to whisper it privately in their ears.

When the injunction of secrecy is removed, we expect to announce the fact publicly in our advertising columns, and are ready to extend its publicity by printing as many handbills as may be required.

We have done a vast amount of gratuitous labor for this road, and have from its inception been zealous and unrewarded in promoting its interests. We therefore have some reason to expect that they will occasionally give us a call when they have any paying jobs in our line to do. This is a matter they have not hitherto thought of; but we hope they will do better hereafter. We calculate on doing a considerable amount of printing for this road, now it is in profitable operation.

Canal Trustee.—A canal trustee will have to be elected by our Legislature this winter, and we take the liberty of nominating our esteemed fellow citizen Gen. SAMUEL EDGALL, as a fitting person for the situation. He is an old citizen of the state, well and familiarly acquainted with its affairs and interests, of an active, energetic, and independent order of mind,—and last but not least, a democrat of the true Allen County stamp—the best, truest, and most reliable kind of democrats in the state.

Without wishing to disparage other candidates or other localities, we must be allowed to contend that there would be a peculiar fitness in the election of General Edgall. This part of the state, though eminently identified with the interests of the Wabash & Erie Canal, has never yet had a representative in the Board of Trustees; and although this county has invariably been found giving an earnest, steady, and powerful support to democratic principles and democratic candidates, it has always been overlooked or set aside in the selection of our state officers.

We hope the present Legislature will act a little more justly with us than has been the custom heretofore. We present a candidate every way qualified for the station, residing on a part of the canal that ought to be represented on the canal board, and who would give his whole time and energies to the discharge of his duties; and moreover we contend that Allen County, in view of its glorious position as the Banner Democratic County, has strong claims upon the democracy of the State. We therefore recommend Gen. Edgall to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

We have received a communication on this subject, which is unavoidably crowded out until next week.

Popular Vote for President.—So far as heard from Buchanan's majority throughout the Union Fremont is 450,085, which will be increased to 500,000 when full returns are received. Fillmore has 800,000 votes, and is not so far behind Fremont as Fremont is behind Buchanan. The whole vote in the Union amounts to about 750,000.

Buchanan and Fillmore both ran on national grounds, and the aggregate vote leaves Fremont and his sectional, disunion party in a minority of 1,200,000. What do the false prophets now think of their confident predictions that they could sweep the whole country and elect Fremont by an overwhelming majority.

Buchanan has an absolute majority over Fremont and Fillmore combined, in enough states to have insured his election if every Fillmore vote had been given to Fremont.

Presidential Vote.

MICHIGAN.—Official.—Fremont, 71,162; Buchanan, 52,136; Fillmore, 1,561. Fremont's plurality, 19,023. Bingham (rep) has 17,317 for Governor. The Legislature is largely republican. An U. S. Senator will have to be elected in place of Gen. Cass, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

LOWA.—Official.—Fremont, 44,127; Buchanan, 36,241; Fillmore, 9,441. Fremont's pluralities over Buchanan, 7,886; Buchanan and more over Fremont, 1,558.

MISSISSIPPI.—Official returns from all but two counties give Buchanan 11,204 majority, the highest majority ever given in the state.

ARKANSAS.—Out of 40 counties heard from Buchanan has majorities in 39! and more than two-thirds the entire popular vote!! Buck's plurality in the state is about 12,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Official returns from both Carolina give Buchanan 46,761; Fillmore, 509. Buchanan's majority, 10,155.

LOUISIANA.—Official.—Buchanan, 22,164; more, 29,709. Buchanan's majority, 1,453.

NEW YORK.—Official.—Buchanan 195,866; more, 27,707; Fillmore, 124,866; Gerrit, 160. Total vote 595,383. Fremont's plurality over Buchanan, 78,841.

California for Buchanan.—Partial returns by the last steamer show that California has gone strongly for Buchanan. So far as heard from Fremont runs behind Fillmore. He is too well known there. His cattle speculations, financial operations, Marjorisa claims, and connection with gamblers and speculators have not helped him in that state.

Fort Wayne to St. Louis without change of Cars.—The arrangements of the Wabash Valley Railroad are now completed, and passengers from this place to St. Louis get through without detention or change of cars.

President's Message.—We give this important paper in full to our readers, to the exclusion of almost every thing else this week.

We command to the attentive perusal of all, our readers—and especially of those who have been so much excited by the affairs of "bleeding Kansas." It gives a calm and powerful review of the slavery and Kansas questions, and the course pursued by the opposition, which it may do them some good to read. This part of the message is highly creditable to the President, and is an additional evidence of his great qualifications for the elevated position to which his countrymen called him.

The message also gives a clear and satisfactory view of our national, financial, and foreign affairs and the workings of our valuable forms of government. It is admirably written in every respect, and is just such a document as should emanate from the Chief Executive of a mighty republic as the representatives of its mighty people.

A Secret Worth Knowing.—There are now two daily trains now run on this road. Going West, leave here at 6 A. M. and 5:05 P. M. Going East, at 3:40 A. M. and 12:50 P. M. An accommodation train leaves here for Fort Wayne at 3:40 A. M. connecting at that place with the morning train for Indianapolis.

Meeting of Congress.

Washington, Dec 1st.

There is a large attendance of members of both branches of Congress. Messages are being exchanged preliminary to bus ness, and joint committees are appointed to wait on the President. Mr Phelps presented in the House the credentials of Mr Whittfield, asking that he be sworn; Mr Grow objected, contending that the Kansas election was illegal. The election law, in violation of the Constitution and of the organic law of the Territory.

Mr Phelps contended that Mr Whittfield should be admitted as presented *pro facie* evidence of election, and no one was present to controvert his right. The credentials of the should be referred to the committee on election on its report.

The House could act as they believed justice required, as objections had been made to swear in Mr Whittfield. The question of his admission was referred to the House, and decided adversely by 7 to 6. Mr Grow moved a reconsideration of the vote, and to lay that vote on table. The friends of Whittfield then commenced a parliamentary struggle to stave off the vote on proposition, until the arrival of absentees. Unsuccessful motions to adjourn, decided by yeas and nays House still in session.

SENATE.—The members of the Senate were present, with the exception of Bell of N. H., and Bell of Tenn., B. Gier, Butler, Douglass, Houston, Johnston, Jones, of Tenn., Mallory, Reed, Sibley, Toombs, Miller, and Wright. The usual committee was appointed. The President will communicate his annual message to Congress to-morrow about noon. The Senate then adjourned.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

The earnings for the month of October were as follows:

Freight	\$88,377 24
Passengers	66,221 25
Express Freight	4,192 09
United States Mail	3,883 54
Total	\$182,674 15

Earnings of the same length of road in Oct. 1855 117,056 89

Increase, 56 per cent \$65,617 23

The receipts of the Consolidated Line commenced Aug. 1, 1856, since which time they have amounted to—

For August	\$149,633 02
For September	171,678 47
For October	182,674 12

Whole receipts for three months \$503,985 21

Same period in 1855 296,948 41

Increase, 70 per cent \$207,037 20

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The Constitution requires that the President shall from time to time, not only recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient, but also that he shall give information to them of the state of the Union. To do this fully involves exposition of all matters in the actual condition of the country, domestic or foreign which essentially concern the general welfare. While performing his constitutional duty in this respect, the President does not speak merely to express personal convictions, but as the executive minister of the government, enabled by his position, and called upon by his official obligations, to speak with an impartial eye the interests of the whole, and of every part of the United States.

On the condition of the domestic interest of the Union, its agricultural, mining, manufacturing, navigational and commercial it is necessary only to say that the internal prosperity of the country, its continuance and steady advancement in wealth and population, and in private as well as public well-being amidst the widest of our institutions, and the predominant spirit of intelligence and patriotism, which, notwithstanding the occasional irregularities of opinion or action resulting from popular freedom, have distinguished and characterized the people of America.

In the brief interval between the termination of the last and the commencement of the present session of Congress, the public mind has been occupied with the care of selecting for another constitutional term, the President and Vice-President of the United States.

The determination of the persons, who will be elected to the Senate, and the House of Representatives, will be made by the respective legislatures of the states, and in the case of the Senate, by the state legislatures, and in the case of the House of Representatives, by the state legislatures.

The Constitution, supreme as it is over all the departments of the government, legislative, executive, and judicial, is open to amendment by its very terms; and Congress or the States may, but when attempted indirectly, what few men were willing to do directly, that is, to act agreeably to the Constitution, as it is now established, and to the intent of the Framers of the Constitution.

It is impossible to misapprehend the great principles, which, by their recent political action of the people of the United States have sanctioned and announced.

They have asserted the constitutional equality of each and all of the States of the Union as States; they have affirmed the constitutional equality of each and all of the citizens of the United States as citizens whatever their religion wherever their birth or their residence; they have maintained the inviolability of the constitutional rights of the different sections of the Union; and they have proclaimed their devotion and unalterable attachment to the Union and to the Constitution, as objects of interest superior to all subjects of local or sectional controversy, the safeguarding of the rights of all, as the spirit and essence of the liberty, peace, and greatness of the Republic.

In doing this, they have, at the same time, emphatically condemned the idea of organizing these United States more geographical parts of marshalling its hostile array towards each other, the different parts of the country—North or South, East or West.

Schemes of this nature, fraught with incalculable mischief, and which the considerate sense of the people has rejected, could have had countenance in no part of the country had they not been disguised by suggestions plausible in appearance, acting upon an excited state of the public mind, induced by causes temporary in their influence.

Perfect liberty of association for political objects, and the widest scope for discussion, are the received and ordinary conditions of government in our country. Our institutions framed in the spirit of confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the people, do not forbid citizens either individually or associated together, to attack by

writing, speech or any other method short of treason to the Union. Under the shelter of this great liberty, and protected by the laws and usages of the Union, the government they assail, associations have been formed in some of the States, of individuals who, pretending to seek only to prevent the spread of the institution of slavery into the present or future inchoate States of the Union, are really inflamed with desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States.

Thereupon this enactment ceased to have binding virtue in any sense, whether as respects the government or organization which stands in their way, and by the intrusion of unlawful votes or the exclusion of lawful ones, by improper influences by violence or by fraud. But the people of the United States are themselves the all-sufficient guardians of their own rights, and to suppose that they will not remedy, in due season, and to

protect them to re-ascend after a leave of absence of a few months, without cessation of pay, is highly beneficial to the interest. The apprenticeship system recently adopted, evidently, designed to incorporate into the service a large number of our countrymen hitherto so difficult to procure. Several hundred American boys are now in the service. If he had sole power, the government might be redoubtable in form, but it would be a mockery in fact; and he had undertaken to exercise it in the case of Kan as he would have been justly subject to the charge of usurpation, and violation of the dearest rights of the people of the United States.

Unwise laws, equally with irregularities at elections, are, in periods of great excitement, the occasional incidents of even the freest and best political institutions. But all experience demonstrates that in a country like ours, where the right of self constitution exists in the completed Congress, the attempt to remedy unwise legislation by resort to revolution, is totally out of place; inasmuch as existing legal institutions afford more prompt and efficacious means for the redress of wrong.

I confidently trust that now, when the peaceful condition of Kansas affords opportunity for reflection and wise legislation, either the legislative assembly of the Territory, or Congress, will see that no act shall remain on its statute book violative of the provisions of the Constitution, or subversive of the great objects for which that was ordained and established, and will take all other necessary steps to assure to its inhabitants the enjoyments, without obstruction or abridgement, of all the constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities, of citizens of the United States, and, after a troubled existence of a few months, as contemplated by the organic law of the Territory.

With regard to the removal of the existing extraterritorial law imposed upon the Territory, the duty of passing a new one, Congress was invited by agitators to enter into a party organization for its repeal; but that agitation speedily ceased by reason of the impracticability of its object. So, when the statute restriction upon the institutions of new States, by which it proposes to do this, is a mere nullity; if it remains in every form, under which the question of nullity arises, whether as affecting public or private rights in the territories, or in the relations of the public domain of life, the existing extraterritorial law imposed upon the Territory, the duty of passing a new one, Congress was invited by agitators to enter into a party organization for its repeal; but that agitation speedily ceased by reason of the impracticability of its object.

It is a fact, that the removal of the existing extraterritorial law imposed upon the Territory, the duty of passing a new one, Congress was invited by agitators to enter into a party organization for its repeal; but that agitation speedily ceased by reason of the impracticability of its object.

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The Fort Wayne Sentinel

VOL. 17—No. 23

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1856.

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE.—Corner of Calhoun and Main Streets, or Wagner's Drug Store, Third Story, opposite P. Kiser.

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Executive with accuracy, regularity and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, Trinity building, 111 Broadway. Not accumulating Cash Funds. July 1st, 1852. \$2,152,802.

Charter Oak Life Insurance Co.,
MANUFACTURERS, CONSTRUCTORS,
Capital and Surplus over \$300,000.

This unassisted Agent for the Charter Oak most successful and responsible life insurance Company in the United States, is prepared to receive applications for life insurance.

Plans for obtaining rates of premium, and information concerning the value of the policy may be obtained at the office of the Agent.

"It is no more than the moral man to provide his daily bread for his family, while the world, than it is to provide his bread for his family, while the world is to be fed at the breast of the Prophets." *Urgent call.*

JOSIAH H. BURGESS, Agent.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 12th, 1855. 10.

Insurance Agency.

The subscriber having received the Agency of the Eliza Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to transact on the most favorable terms. This Company has a Capital Stock of \$300,000.

All bold and well knowned men of the oldest and most responsible Companies in the Union.

JOHN HOGUE, Jr.,
Fort Wayne, Oct. 20, 1854. 17.

GIRARD
Fire & Marine Insurance Co.,
Capital Half a Million.

One of the most reliable Companies in the Union. This unassisted Agent is now prepared to transact business for this Company at moderate rates. This is the only Agency in Indiana.

E. F. GARDNER, Agent,
Fort Wayne, Ind.,
Eliza Agents for the New England Life & Stock Insurance Co., 1854. 18.

General Insurance Agency,
FORT WAYNE, 1579.
Eliza Life & Stock Insurance Co.,
Hartford, Connecticut. Capital \$300,000.

HERCULANUS FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Capital \$100,000.

STAR FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,
Olcoburg, N.Y.—Capital \$100,000.

The above Companies are the capital paid, and are the only ones with the exception of that Act of the Legislature relating to Foreign Insurance Companies, that afford ample guarantees to the insured.

DOUGH & JONES, Agents.

May 17th, 1855. 19.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

HOUGO & JONES, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, will attend to all legal business, in their office, and will give special attention to the collection and securing of debts through out the State.

Office—Calhoun and Garrison streets, under the Station Hotel.

J. L. MIND, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office—Corner of Calhoun and Garrison streets, under the Station Hotel.

W. W. GARNER, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office—On Calhoun street, one door south of P. Kiser's second story.

F. P. RANDALL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Master in Chancery.

Office—Clinton street, (or) doors south of H. Collier's brick Store.

R. BRACKENRIDGE, Jun., Attorney and Counselor at Law, will attend to the collection, Adjustment or Estimating of Debts, the payment of taxes, purchases of lands, and examination of titles of property of Indiana.

Owner—Court of Law and Garrison streets, under the Standard Hotel.

M. J. ATKINSON, Attorney at Law.

Office—Court of Law and Garrison streets, under the Standard Hotel.

W. M. LEONARD, Jr., Attorney and Counselor at Law.

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W. M. LEONARD, Jr., Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office—Court of Law and Garrison

Attention, Working Men!

The Mechanics and Working Men of Fort Wayne and vicinity are invited to meet at the Library Room of the Working Men's Institute on the Telegraph Office on WEDNESDAY Evening next, at 7 o'clock.

President's Message.—We give this important state paper full to our readers, to the exclusion of almost every thing else this week.

We commend it to the attentive perusal of all our readers—and especially of those who have been much excited by the affairs of "bleeding Kansas." It gives a calm and peaceful review of the history and Kansas situation, and the cause pursued by the opposition, which it may then be good to read. This part of the message is highly creditable to the President, and is an addition of value to his great qualifications for the elevated position to which he is entitled.

The message also gives a clear and satisfactory view of our national, financial, and foreign affairs and the workings of our enviable form of government. It is admirably written in every respect, and is just such a document as should emanate from the Chief Executive of a mighty Republic to the representatives of its sovereignty. The message also gives a clear and satisfactory view of our national, financial, and foreign affairs and the workings of our enviable form of government. It is admirably written in every respect, and is just such a document as should emanate from the Chief Executive of a mighty Republic to the representatives of its sovereignty.

A Series of Worth Knowing.—There are now two daily trains running on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, and passengers are enroute through to Chicago via Plymouth and LaPorte without delay or detention. The officers of the road endeavor to keep this profound secret, and accordingly have given the public no notice of the fact, either by handbill or otherwise; but as it may be a matter of interest to our readers, we take the opportunity to whisper it privately in their ears.

When the injunction of secrecy is removed, we expect to announce the fact publicly in our advertising columns, and are ready to extend its publicity by printing as many handbills as may be required.

We have done a vast amount of *gratuitous* labor for this road, and have from its inception, been zealous and unremitting in promoting its interests. We therefore have some reason to expect that they will occasionally give us a call when they have any *paying* jobs in our line to do. This is a matter they have not hitherto thought of; but we hope they will do better hereafter. We calculate on doing a considerable amount of printing for this road, now it is in profitable operation.**Canal Trustee.**—A canal trustee will have to be elected by our Legislature this winter, and we take the liberty of nominating our esteemed fellow citizen, Gen. SAMUEL BOYNTON, as a fitting person for the situation. He is an old citizen of the state, well and familiarly acquainted with its affairs and interests, of an active, energetic, and independent order of mind; and last but not least, a member of the Wabash Allen County, example best, trusty, and most reliable kind of democrat in the state.

Without wishing to disparage other candidates or other qualities, we would be allowed to contend that there would be a peculiar fitness in the election of General Edwall. This part of the state, though originally identified with the interests of the Wabash & Erie Canal, has never yet had a representative in the Board of Trustees, and although this county has invariably been giving an earnest, steady, and powerful support to democratic principles and democratic candidates, it has always been overlooked or set aside in the selection of our state officers.

We hope the present Legislature will act a little more judiciously with as than has been the custom heretofore. We present a candidate every way qualified for the station, residing on a part of the canal that ought to be represented on the canal board, and who would give his whole time and energies to the discharge of his duties, and moreover we contend that Allen County, in view of its glorious position as the banner democratic County, has strong claims upon the Legislature of the State. We therefore recommend General Edwall to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

We have received a communication on this subject, which is unavoidably crowded but well worth reading.

Popular Vote for President.—So far as heard on Buchanan's majority throughout the Union over Fremont, it is 150,000, which will be increased to 200,000 when full returns are received. Full returns of 500,000 votes, and not so far behind Fremont as Freepoet is behind Buchanan. The total vote in the Union amounts to about 750,000.

Buchanan and Fillmore both ran on national grounds, and their aggregate vote leave nothing to their sectional, divisional party in a minority of 1,260,000. What do the following prophets now think of their confident predictions that they will sweep the whole country and elect Fremont by an overwhelming majority?

Buchanan has an absolute majority over Fremont, combined, in enough states to have secured his election if every Fillmore vote had been given to Fremont.

Presidential Vote.**Michigan—Official.**—From p. 71, 162; Indiana, 62, 126; Fillmore, 1,561. Fremont's majority, 12,126. Fillmore, 17,317.

Majority for Governor. The Legislature is largely republican. An U. S. Senator will have to be elected in place of Gen. Cass, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

Iowa—Official.—From p. 44, 187; Buffalon, 36,241; Fillmore, 4,444. Fremont's plural, over Buchanan, 2,886; Buchanan, and more over Fremont, 1,615.**Mississippi—Official.**—Returns from all but two counties give Buchanan 11,200 majority, a higher majority ever given in the state.**Arkansas—Out of 10 counties heard from**

Buchanan has majorities in 39, and more than three-fifths the entire popular vote! Buchanan's popularity in the state is about 20,000.

North Carolina—Official.—Returns from

Carolina give Buchanan 46,761; Fillmore, 709. Buchanan's majority, 10,150.

Louisiana—Official.—Buchanan, 22,164;

Arkansas, 29,709. Buchanan's majority, 1,455.

New York—Official.—Buchanan 185,864;

Mont., 27,107; Fillmore, 124,860; Gerrit, 160. Total vote 593,332. Fremont's

majority over Buchanan, 78,811.

California for Buchanan.—Purified returns by writing speech or any other methods short of physical force, the constitution and the existing laws of the Union. Under the shelter of his great majority, but the proportionate voice of the northern Free-States, and prodded by the retrospective views of the Southern Free-States, who repudiate of the existing law, and upon applying restriction to the new territory, who pretend to seek only to prevent the spread of slavery; whether living north or south of it, thereby equalling it as a legislative compromise between the Free-States of the Union, are really bent upon desiring to change the democratic institutions of existing States.

Ent. Wayne to St. Louis without change of railroads are now completed and passengers from this place to St. Louis get through without delay or change of cars.

Two daily trains run on this road. Going West, leave here at 8 A. M. and 5:05 P. M. Going East, at 3:10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. An Academy and Train leaves for Fort Wayne at 3:40 A. M. consisting at that place with the morning train to Indianapolis.

Meeting of Congress.—Washington, Dec. 1st.

There is a large attendance of members of both branches of Congress. Messages and instructions are presented to the House on the 1st, and the Committee appointed to wait on the President, to whom Mr. Phelps presented in the House the credentials of Mr. Whittell, asking that he be admitted to the House. Mr. Whittell, after a long and laborious debate, and a vote of the whole House, and a vote of the Senate, was admitted to the House.

The several states of the Union are now fully aware that the change in the political condition of the whole and especially in the slaveholding States, who they would suppose to be their friends, are their enemies. They are now fully aware that it cannot be effected by any legal instrumentality of theirs; that for them, and the States of which they are citizens, the body politic to its accomplishment is through burning cities and vanquished fields, and slaughtered populations, and all there is more terrible in foreign, complicated with civil and servile war; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible disruption of a country embracing in its broad bosom a degree of liberty, and an amount of individual and public prosperity, to which there is no parallel in history, and substituting in its place hostile governments, driven at once and invariably into mutual destruction and actual carnage, transforming the now peaceful and quiet States, now as they believed, justice required, as objectives had been made to occur in Whittell.

The question of the constitutionality of the *proviso* is now before the House, and one was present to contest his right. The credentials he had should be referred to the committee on election on its report.The House could not as they believed justify the *proviso* as it was presented to them, and the House voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was. The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.The *proviso* was introduced into a bill of credit, and was voted to sustain the *proviso* as it was.

posed to deprive us of our further application to the United States, to extend slave-labor into all the New Territories of the United States.

Of course, the imputation of the intentions of Congress in this respect, conceived as they were, and the course they adopted in passing the *proviso*, are entirely devoid of any justification in the nature of things, and contrary to the fundamental doctrines and principles of civil liberty.

The President of the United States has no such power. All government in the United States rests substantially upon popular election.

The freedom of election is liable to be impaired by the intrusion of unlawful votes or the exclusion of lawfully entitled voters from the exercise of their franchise in the territories.

Therefore, in general, the people of the United States have never at any time, arrogated to the federal government the power to interfere directly with the domestic condition of persons in the Southern States, but on the contrary have disavowed all such intentions, and have shrunk from consequences affiliation with the few who pursue their fanciful objects.

So we view this state of the question, when the time arrived for the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress of revolutionary change of the government, and constitutional inquiry and reflexion, it had now

with acceptance of the necessary consequences come to be clearly seen that Congress does not possess constitutional power to impose restrictions of this character upon any present or future states of the Union.

In a long series of events, and after the adoption of the *proviso*, on the 1st of August, and after the decision of the Supreme Court, that the *proviso* was unconstitutional, the *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.The *proviso* was to be upheld, as it was, in the name of the Constitution, and the existence of the Union.

of Congress of February 23, 1806, "to promote the efficiency of the navy," has been attended by the most disadvantageous results. The law for promoting discipline among the men in the service, and for the improvement of their pay, has been ineffectual, and fruitless, and the expense of the service has been increased.

The President of the United States has no such power. All government in the United States rests substantially upon popular election.

The freedom of election is liable to be impaired by the intrusion of unlawful votes or the exclusion of lawfully entitled voters from the exercise of their franchise in the territories.

Therefore, in general, the people of the United States have never at any time, arrogated to the federal government the power to interfere directly with the domestic condition of persons in the Southern States, but on the contrary have disavowed all such intentions, and have shrunk from consequences affiliation with the few who pursue their fanciful objects.

So we view this state of the question, when the time arrived for the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress of revolutionary change of the government, and constitutional inquiry and reflexion, it had now

with acceptance of the necessary consequences come to be clearly seen that Congress does not possess constitutional power to impose restrictions of this character upon any present or future states of the Union.

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halo action on its part, in consideration of the em-
bassy's representations to her European
neighbors by an American agent, this request has
been acceded to, upon the condition that the sum
collected after the 16th of June last, and until the
16th of October, inclusive, of the year, and all monies
thus received, are to be held in trust, and to be
under protest and subject to future adjustment. There
is reason to believe that an arrangement between
Denmark and some maritime powers of Europe, on
the subject, has been made, and that the
existing coalition with the United States is to be
terminated and terminated in a satisfactory manner.

Negotiations entered into for the purpose of re-
lieving our commercial interests with the Island
of Crete, of the effects of blockade, and providing for
the specific demands of the Powers, have
not yet been concluded.

Some of the consequences of the late war in
Europe, are now apparent, which, to the satisfaction
of all maritime nations, two of which, the neutral
flag should cover enemies' goods, except articles
contraband of war; and the other, that neutral
powers should be compelled to accept a neutral
flag, and that no contraband should be
contraband articles.

These were not proposed as
new rules of international law, having been general-
ly admitted by neutrals, though not always admitted
by the flag. Of the parties to the war,
Russia, as well as some neutrals, were implicitly
needed in these propositions, and the two other
ligners, Great Britain and France, having consented
to observe them for the present occasion, a favorable
opportunity occurred to present for obtaining
a general recognition of them both in Europe
and America.

But Great Britain and France, in common with
most of the states of Europe, while forbearing to
reject and not actively to resist the overtures of
the United States.

While the question was in this position, the representa-
tive of Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria,
Prussia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled Paris,
to deliberate the subject of maritime
rights, and to make a general arrangement among
the principles which this government had admitted
in the war before the consideration of mar-
itime powers, and adding thereto the following pro-
positions:—"allowing to all vessels, ab-
solutely neutral, the right to enter and leave
any port of the United States, to be held in
trust, that is to say, maintained by a large, suffi-
cient sum, to prevent access to the coast of the
enemy," and to the declaration thus composed of four
points, to which, after being prepared by
the Government of Paris, and after being
agreed to by the powers represented at Paris, ex-
cept Great Britain and Turkey. To the last of the
two additional propositions—that in relation to
blockades—the war, certainly, was the object, it
is to be observed, that, in the view of the
Government of Paris, it was not, but to all other
powers represented in the conference of
Paris, as well as liberal and plenipotentiary views in
relation to the rights of neutrals, and in
relation to the rights of the blockaded.

The present arrangement of the powers of Panama
regards the security of persons and property
over trust, it requires serious consideration
before it can be adopted.

Events in the United States, however, have
caused a full investigation of that event to be
made, and the result shows satisfactorily that
complete responsibility for what occurred attaches to the
government of Paris. The Powers, therefore,
have agreed to a general arrangement of the
estate of Allan County, deceased.

State is solvent.

WILLIAM S. DAHL, Adm'r.

December 6th, 1856. 3/23

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(St. Louis) 3/23

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WILLIAM FLEMING, SAH A. C.

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